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THE SUN, New York City. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Domiciliary Visits.

Tom Carres, the man from Montana, and the present big chief of that portion of the forces of Republican managers encamped in New York city, is credited, or rather charged, with the discovery of a plan which gives hope to the friends of the Force bill. A staff of itinerant Republican mercenaries are to question a number of voters as to their qualifications (already established in registering), and a number of hotel and lodging-house proprietors, janitors, bellboys, bootblacks, night watchmen, and maids of all work are to be interrogated by Republican missionaries as to the rights exercised by certain voters in conformity

with the Constitution. Regarded seriously, in its legal aspect, this means nothing less than a revival of the odious "domiciliary visits" against which founders of the Constitution inveighed, and which the Second Amendment to that instrument was intended to prohibit. A number of inquisitorial mercenaries, with JOHN I. DAVENPORT at their head, and Hungry JAKE PATTERSON at their heels, are to invade the tranquillity of New York homes, for the purpose of asking idle and unauthorized questions, to the end that few timid voters may be frightened from going to the polls and voting the Democratic ticket.

That's what CARTER'S little legal frills outwardly indicate to the serious observer. But there is nothing back of the threat. It is a cold Republican bluff.

Why? For several reasons. First among them: The Republicans had a saddening experience of this sort of thing in 1899, when PORTER prosecuted his travesty census, and the streets of New York were to be overrun by DAVENPORT employees, who were to mash the Democratic majority in New York, frighten thousands of electors from the polls, and pull the Republican party through triumphantly. They did nothing of the sort. Actually they took no genuine census. They frightened no Democrats. But they did discourage, embitter, and disgust many thoughtful Republicans. They prevented the latter from voting, and by Sils means brought upon Republican candi-Intes hereabouts a sweeping defeat.

There will be no domiciliary visits this year. It would make no particular differonce in the Democratic vote if there were to be. There is a Democratic House of Representatives to audit DAVENPORT'S accounts. and there is, as is notorious, a financial estrangement between the Republican National Committee and the local managers of the Republican machine who, from present appearances, are not likely to get a generous appropriation of the campaign

That's the true meaning of the plan saddled upon Mr. CARTER. That's all there is in it. That's all it amounts to.

No Democrat in New York city need bother his head about it. There is no surer way of getting out a splendid Democratic vote in this town and of rolling up a rattling majority than by starting little JOHNNY DAVENPORT on his antics. It is an unfailing resource. DAVENPORT, too, has no objection. This sort of thing is his regular business. He seems to have none other.

At the same time it appears at the first biush to be some reproach to the political acumen of the Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER that, even under chapter 321, page 153, section 15 of the laws of 1800, he should be sought as an easy victim for this venerable bunco game of the local green goods men. But maybe he is secretly "onto" the whole scheme. The West is a progressive region, and flies in Montana light on bushes, not on men, according to the most authentic accounts.

The Culture the Church Wants.

Last Friday one of the clerical deputies to the General Convention of the Episcopalians introduced a resolution looking to the advancement of the literary standard, or "culture," as it is called, of the clergy of the Church. At this time more especially, he argued, clergymen must be something more than representatives of the highest type of Christianity. They should also be representatives of the "broadest culture." It is very desirable, unquestionably, that

the clergy should be well and thoroughly trained intellectually, but it is more important still that they should have, naturally, good intellectual parts to be develone I by education. Culture cannot give strength to a weak mind. Sometimes it serves rather to enfeeble it still further by breeding mere finicism. In the rough it loay be better for practical use than after it has received a superficial polish. The samply of "cultured" clergymen of the mamby-pamby variety is too large already. They are the dudes of the pulpit, the clerical concombs, the men who think rather of B pretty manner of utterance than of the substance of thought in what they Fig. the tender creatures who shrink from contact with the roughnesses of line, and who appeal persistently to the 1 attenual sympathy which is in women, to e men have little sympathy for the.u. The purely feminine quality in n ele. gyman is too apt to be developed into de reportionate prominence under any the dances. He is too apt to suffer from feminine coddling, and of all men he needs especially to have strength of character

Buttleient to resist Its weakening influence. Intellectual training, too, may go along with moral deficiency. A man may be of a strong and well-disciplined mind, but of very shaky principles. The finer his culture the less may be the singleness and earnestness of his purpose. He may become critical and not believing. The sincerity of the faith of the simple may lead him to despise their ignorance rather than admire their devotion. It may make him feel that he stands on an intellectual plane so much higher than they that he must condescend to get down to them. He may descend into hypocrisy before he knows it, by preacunar what he himself does not believe because it is believed by those who listen. Thus he becomes a mere actor in the pulpit, mimicking emotions which he does not feel in very truth. The Church suffers from intellectual debility in its clergy, but more from per-

verted intellectual strength and discipline. Its first great necessity is to get men of thoroughly sound moral quality, sincere men, true, earnest, absolutely devoted to its service, and firm believers in its doctrines. It wants enthusiasm most of all,

and integrity of character, earnestness, renuineness, and indomitable perseverance. It wants men who will exemplify in their own spirit the spirit of Christianity and in their own lives the sublime principles of conduct which they inculcate. It wants unsolfishness, unworldliness, and absolute purity of thought and motive. It does not want men who are simply seeking for a profession by which to earn a living and gain advancement.

Unfortunately, very many of the candidates for holy orders are young men who have not exhibited the qualities of character which command and deserve the respect of men. Some of them are of an intellectual equipment so meagre that they were the butts of their associates. They have gone into the Church, say those who know them, because nowhere else could they get a foothold. Others of them are men who lack both the Christian graces and the graces of conventional society, so that at best they can never be more than polished superficially.

This is one of the unhapplest conse quences of getting recruits for the clergy by offering inducements which the most honorable and most resolute of young men are too proud to accept. The classes at the divinity schools are not likely to be of the moral and intellectual average of the college classes. The stock to be worked up is of a poorer quality. It contains less independence of character, less power of will, and less self-reliance. The young men are too ready to a cept favors and subject themselves to parronage. They want the way smoothed for them, instead of rejoicing in struggles that develop the moral muscle of youth. If they s art out with a tendency to for bleness, it is intensified as they go on. If they lack moral strength, the deficiency grows greater and the spirit of dependence is increased in them. If they undergo any improvement, it is purely artificial, and does not reach to the foundations of char eter. they never become morthan dergymen by profession; they do not make red m nisters of Christ.

The most important advancement requisite is, then, the advancement of the moral standard of the candidates for the clergy. Genuineness is the highest need and the same disposition and ability to push ahead against obstacles which send ahead the men of the secular professions and of the business of the world.

The Church needs the best for its service. Mere "culture" is desirable, but it can be put into a man. Great intellectual capacity is useful, but without corresponding moral integrity it is dangerous. The moral foundation upon which to build is of supreme importance. Gentlemen in the conventional sense are demanded, but they must be gentlemen in the Christian sense also.

Most of all, the Church's prosperity re quires that its ministry sahll render to it the enthusiastic service of absolute faith and devotion. The culture it wants is the culture of the true Christian spirit.

Mr. Redmond's Challenge to Mr. Gladstone.

In the October number of the Ninetcenti Century Mr. John E. Redmond has defined the kind of home rule which Mr. GLADSTONE must offer to Ireland if he hopes to secure the votes of the nine Parnellite members of Parliament. Should the forthcoming Home Rule bill fall short in any particular of the demands here formulated, the Liberal Prime Minister is forewarned that the Parnellites will be arrayed against him. This means, in view of the fact that the Gladstonians have just lost in Gloucestershire a seat which they carried at the general election, that Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority will be cut down from forty to twenty, even if he secures the help of the McCarthyites and of every representative of labor.

Can the McCarthyltes afford to accept less than Mr. REDMOND exacts? The question does not seem easy to answer when we mark the nature of the Parnellite demands, and observe how skilfully they are adjusted to the hopes and wishes of the Irish people. The words in which Mr. REDMOND sets forth the conditions of Parnellite support are studiously sober; nevertheless, what he terms an irreducible minimum has scarcely any chance of accentauce at the hands of Mr. GLADSTONE'S English followers. He begins by requiring for the new local Government in Ireland complete control of the police, the judiciary, and the land question. In these demands the McCarthyltes concur, and they will probably be granted, though it may be difficult to define the present limits of the land question, owing to the fact that many holdings from which tenants had been evicted have been purchased by subsequent occupants. Opinions will also differ as to whether the Irish administration or the Imperial Government shall control the machinery already established for land purchase through advances from the Im-

perial exchequer made under the AsH-BOURNE act and its extensions. It is other features, however, of Mr. Ren-MOND'S programme which are likely to constitute a stumbling block for the Gladstonians. He insists that the Hoose Rule act shall specifically provide that, so long as the Irish Parliament continues in existence, the powers of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland will never be used. In the absence of such a provision he contends that the Dublin Legislature would be little better than a debating so clety. On the other hand, some of Mr. GLADSTONE'S English adherents are certain to point out that such a provision would leave the Irish Constitution without any means of emendation. No written organic act was ever framed which did not speedily require amendment; even the Constitution of the United States was only accepted upon an understanding that a number of amendments should forthwith be made. To say that the Imperial Parliament is to forfeit all power of legislation with reference to Ireland the moment a Home Rule bill is passed is to say that no defect discovered

in that measure can ever be corrected. Again, if the Imperial Parliament is to be prohibited from amending a Home Rule act. one of the chief reasons for retaining Irish members at Westminster is extinguished. One of the main grounds on which their retention has hitherto been advocated is the necessity of watching and resisting every attempt to weaken and circumscribe the authority of the Irish Government by subsequent alterations of the original act. Besides, some of the British Gladstonians will argue, the provision demanded by Mr. REDMOND would prove in any event inoperative, for one Parliament cannot bind its successor, seeing that the United Kingdom possesses no written Constitution, and, therefore, the voice of each succeeding Parllament is the supreme law of the hour. In practice it is probable that the Imperial Parliament would no more interfere with an Irish Government than it does with a Colonial Government: but in theory it would always possess the right to do so, whether the provision in question were or were not

inserted in a Home Rule bill. The final demand made by Mr. REDMOND is so certain to provoke opposition on the part of the Eyglish Gladstonians that it

almost seems to have been put forward for the express purpose of wrecking the Home Rule bill. The royal veto, Mr. REDMOND says, must be exercised upon the advice of the Irish Ministry and not of the Imperial Ministry; otherwise, the entire scheme would be, he thinks, a useless and humiliating farce. Now no one will deny that an act of the Dublin Legislature ought not to be vetoed on the advice of the Imperial Ministry, and it is confidently expected by the McCarthyites that a comparatively impartial tribunal will be formed in which Ireland will be fairly represented, and by whose judgment the sovereign will be guided in the matter of a veto. To maintain with Mr. RED-MOND that Irish legislation should never be vetoed, except in pursuance of the advice of the Irish Ministry, is virtually to say that it should never be vetoed at all. The Irish Ministry, being practically the executive committee of the House of Commons and liable to be turned out at any moment by an adverse majority in that body, would not be likely to offend its masters by recommending a veto of their legislative acts. What Mr. REDMOND evidently wants is to reduce the veto power to a nullity and invest the Dublin House of Commons with absolute authority over Ireland, no matter how far it may venture to transcend the ostensible limits of the Home Rule act. There is no doubt that this is precisely what a great many Irishmen desire, but cool-headed friends of Ireland must recognize the extreme improbability of obtaining from Englishmen unrestricted powers whose outcome might be

political separation. If Mr. REDMOND carries out his threat of deserting Mr. GLADSTONE, unless the programme here outlined is accepted in every particular, the prospect of securing from the present Parliament any form of home rule for Ireland is, we fear, less bright than it seemed to be a few weeks ago.

A Western Ban Against College Men. As if to illustrate the development of civilization in the world discovered by Colum-BUS four hundred years ago, the Board of Education of Detroit adopted this resolution on Friday:

" Resided. That benceforth no person shall be eligib to teach in our public schools who has not received his or her entire education in our public schools and shall be a graduate of one of our higher schools.

Note the language. Every teacher must have received "his or her entire education" in the public schools. Any one is barred out who happens to have learned more afterward somewhere else. Hence no college graduate need apply to be appointed a teacher in any of the public schools of Detrolt. The Board of Education there does not want teachers who know too much.

This enlightened action is very much like the course pursued by the Farmers' Alliance party in Kansas, which forbade the nomination of any lawyer for the office of Judge. They succeeded in electing one candidate to the bench, and he had saving sense enough to go to a law school to qualify himself for the place.

The site where Detroit now stands was first made known to the European world by the visit of LA SALLE in 1670. His party found there, as the historian PARKMAN tells us, a large stone, somewhat suggestive of the human figure, which the Indians had painted and worshipped as a manitou. The Frenchmen had just previously lost an altar service in a storm on Lake Eric, and they attributed this loss and the appear ance of the stone idol to the machinations of the devil. They were all filled with hatred against the false deity, and the reporter of the expedition writes: "I devoted one of my axes to breaking him in pieces, and then, having fastened our ennoes side by side, we carried the largest piece to the middle of the river, and threw it with all the rest into the water, that he might never be heard of again."

The new Detroit school policy is as much of a fetish as the painted figure which LA SALLE's campanions threw into the river. It should be broken up by the hammer of sense and sunk in the waters of oblivion.

The Tariff Angel.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, publishes in the form of a despatch from Columbus what is the sweetest compliment to Governor Mckinley which has yet been heard. The compliment comes in the form of a letter from a" Young Lady of Boston." She writeto the Governor, whose address she doesn't know-O, sacred simplicity!-a letter which begins with "Honored Sir," a fine archalstyle of address such as Donorny Quincy and other ladies of the last century used to employ in writing to their papas, and is perhaps still used by young persons in Titleut when soliciting the Rev. Dr. Tal-MAGE for his autograph. To find it used by A Young Lady of Boston upon the Governor of a Western State makes the heart flutter. and must have made Major McKinley's heart swell with pride. "Honored Sir," writes A Boston Young Lady, "I am anxious that you should know what I am doing to aid the coming election." Then she tells the Governor in words, each one of which distils an honest tear, and is beyond competition, how she is making the sick well and the poor rich by reading to them Major McKinley's fascinating remarks about tin plate and rear! buttons. Read this part of the letter, and kindly tell if Madame De Sevione ever held a pen as nagical as the one used by A Young Lady of Boston. We say pen, for we feel that on a subject so solemn as the tariff A Young Lady of Boston would never stoop to the ise of the typewriter. Love letters and Major McKinley's speeches are not to be typewritten. List to the music of that golden pen:

"The morning after you lectured in the Music Hall here I read the addresses. After I had naished I won-dered if I could not do a little good by reading them to some poor man who could not read, and I felt certain any one could understand what the Republican party meant after reading your speech. So I started out that afternoon, and went to a locally where I should most fixely find the men I sought. It was not long before found a sick man. I asked if I could read to him Tears filled his eyes at my request, and he sa d 'You are an angel' I sat down, and in my handbay I chanced o have a morning paper. I read the break, and by thance turned to the report of the Republican rally, but I just read 'raily,' and he did not know enough about politics to know what kind of a raily it was until I read your same—still be hes voted in Boston for ten years.

" He enjoyed Mr. Raid's speech very much, but it was yours that aroused him. Being a Buston girl I must skip some of the big words he forgot and used, but I'll tell you, as near as I can, his remarks. 'And is that what the McKiskey bill and the tariff means ! I thought It was to keep the workingman down and to help the rich. Begob, now, and will ye read that to Par? Par was sent for, and I read it through to him. Ho went for two others, and I read it through to them, and, afte I had finished it the third time, they asked mo ques-tions like these: 'Picase rend those figgers again.' 'Just once more about them from works.' 'Now give

un the bank part.' Ac. "When I left I made them promise not to tell about my visit, and I, in return, promised to go again in the evening if they would have only those that could not read much. I went and read your address to twenty o the poorest voters that Boston can boast. Not on the number was born in this country, and not one had ever voted a Republican ticket. From these poor men I have learned what the majority of the Democratic voters of to day are. I have promised to do all I can for them, and I read your address every evening to some of these poor, ignorant people, and gather all the naws I can for them. I shall give up the engagements I have

made, and make no new ones until after the election, when Hammson and Exp shall have been elected, and all the Republican State ticket."

We can see the kind-hearted Governor pulling out his handkerchief and damming the manly teur. "O, this is a happy hour," we hear him say. "My speeches, my immortal bill have soothed the couch of pain and eased the pangs of poverty. Soft and low, perhaps, the voice of A Young Woman of Boston is repeating by beds of languishment and in the hovels of the lowly my beautiful poems, 'Tariff Lyrics,' by WII-LIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.:

" Annatto, roncon, roces, or Orleans Antimony, apatite, arrow root, argol.
Assfettia, baim of Gilead,
Arseniate of antimo?

"Or perhaps she is reading my own favor-Ite lines ('Schedule N. 661'):

" ' Almond, amber, crude and rectified Ambergris, anise seed, aniline; Aspic, bergamot, cajeput, caraway. Cassia, cunnamon, cedrat, chamomile, Citronella or lemon grass, civel, Fennet, Jasmine, Jugiandium "' Juniper, lavender, lemons, limes,

Mace, neroll, orange flower, nut oil or oll of Nuts not otherwise specially provided for Manufacturing or mechanical purposes. Ottar of roses, paim and cocoanut. Rosemary, anthosa, sesame, bean! "

And the delighted author on his way to a Republican meeting for the hundredth night of his great tariff speech, hums the dear old song:

" Gelatine, glue, and isinglass,

Indigo, O. Indigo! We hate to disturb the Major's blissful imaginings, but who got this yarn up? Was it a Democrat who wanted to jeer at the Republicans? Was it a humorist who sickened of the everlasting, futile jabber about the tar if, and in a moment of genlus conceived the idea of a Boston young person who should add new woo to illness by reading about the tariff? Was it some wearied exchange editor who can speak Governor McKinley's speech bac-ward The sentence about "these poor, ignorant people" ould inly come from a profesent in irony. As the despatch comes from Columbus, suspicion may be thought for st upon the wi, and poet who has filuminated the columns of our esteemed cont mporary, the Dispatch of that town. As the despatch was sent with all convenient speed to the Boston Advertiser, perhaps that waggish Suffolk county Democrat, the Hon. GEORGE FRANKLIN BABBITT, may have concocted it. But these are pure sur mises. Whoever the author was, he deserves felicitation and thanks. From Aristopha-NES to EUGENIUS FIELD there have been few sharper thrusts of irony than this idea of a ministering angel reading about the tariff to the suffering and the poor, and departing, not in an ambulance, but amid tears of thanks. We salute with a full heart A Young Lady of Boston, and we hope that Major McKinley is well.

The latest development is that the Democ racy is not for free trade. Senator HILL declared such to be the fact long ago, and Mr. CLEVELAND has adopted substantially the same view in his letter accepting his recent nomination for President. But the Democratic party. always protectionist, but free trade or protectionist, the Democracy! THE SUN is for it. No Force bill, no Negro Domination.

Snows in Colorado, floods in Italy, gales in England, earthquakes in China, cholera in St. Petersburg. Forgery Forakenon the stump!

We congratulate Christopher Columbus HENRY WATTERSON IS to make the dedication address at the Chicago Fair. If there were only a telephone to the Happy Isles where he who gave a new world to Castile and Leon sits inconscious, let us hope, of some of his recen biographers, what a joy it would be for him to hear the panegyric of America from an orator Instinct with cenjus and fuller of Americanism than the sea of H-O. The only fear would be that the wire might melt in the heat and glow of the eloquence generated by the gental theme. And by eloquence we don't mean glittering rhetoric or emission of sounding words, but moving and magical expression based upon knowledge and sheere feeling. And Mr. Wattenson has this. It is only when some indifferent thing like free trade is un-der discussion that he fills the heavens with fireworks from pure delight in intellectual surprise parties.

And now that Mr. WATTERSON is to precede him, Dr. DEPEW may have to revise and burnish his speech. But having two such orators is almost sufficient reparation to Columbus for his troubles. It isn't as much glory to hear Watturson and Depew as it was to find a new world, but it is several thousand

We are making millionaires in the United

We are indeed, lots of them, in New York, in Himois, where Mr. Mills -poke, and in the It is one of the inalienable possibilities of American citizenship to become millionaire or President.

The Hon. JERRY RUSK is going West to encourage the crops, make a speech or two for Gen. Hankison, and tap a piece of sky in Baraboo for rain. Who has more of the cares of empire than Horse Doctor Janua ?

One stanza of Mr. ROBERT BUCHANAN'S erses on the death of Tannyson charms by

its check: "And we, the remnant which remain Of the great table round, Less, yet his brethren; ne'er again Shall see him laure-crowned."

TENNYSON WAS ARTHUR, while Mr. BUCHANAN rould content himself with being LANCELOT, let us say. Or would be assume to sit in the Siege Perilous? There are not enough poets, properly so called, left in lingland to make up game of whist, and if even there were, Mr. Buchanan wouldn't be asked into the game.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS philosophizes anev in bringing out another edition of his works in going over his views on divorce, he says that life is monotonous and hatred is valuable as a variety. It is nobler to be a Romeo than Iago, but Iago had more pleasure in hating than Romeo in loving. Dispemona's smothering must have given 1400 a few moments of supreme eestasy. Hatred also appears as the ruling passion of the day in abuse, matice, and wartare. Cannon bristle it every frontier; revolvers are in every pocket, and vitriel is constantly ready. In Parliament Deputies shake fists at each other's faces; the churches are marked with fac-tional fights, and the French ciergy are in a state of bitter hostility against the Pope because he preaches ponce. Married couples never hated each other with the intensity of to-day. "Love has flown from the world." From all of which we infer that Mr. DUMAS is

Greatest of All,

not well.

To fur Engra of Tun Sex-Sir There is no doubt at all but what the Columbian celebration was a "big all but what the Commission released was a "big thing," but there is a larger thing in this town than the Columbus celebration, and that is Tur Sus. To-day at 10 A. M. a friend wished me to take one home to his family, as I was going that way. We tried to buy one at the southwest corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway, where they are hardly ever out of papers, but could set mone. I then tried Tur Ses office, near Thirty-second street, but they were waiting for a fresh supply. On my way I fried over twenty stands, I could supply. On my way I tried over twenty stands, I could get any other paper, but no Suss. "All sold, all seld, sir," was what all said to me. So I went home and get my copy and leaned it, and but for the parties being very dear friends of mine they could not even have go the loan of it, for it is immense. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

NO LONGER A DEBATABLE QUESTION. Democrate Unanimous as to the Supr

From the Philadelphia Record. Should Harrison be elected there is little doubt that a Republican House would also be secured; and a House in political harmony with the Senate and the President would mean a new Force bill. A Force bill passed by Congress and signed by the President would mean a Republican majority in future Houses of Representa-tives, no matter whom the people might choose at the ballot-box. In this "infamous measure," as Senator Teller of Colorado described it, is contained the machinery to perpetuate a partisan majority in Congress in the interest of the men controlling the machine. This would be its effect; and this is the design of its

The Porce bill is nothing else than an attempt to de feat the free expression of the popular will; to gag the vo ce of the penpis for years to come. It is a link in the chain for binding the nation hand and foot in order e confirm and maintain the will of the hands who, through a system of tariff robbery and fraud, are sucking the lifeblood of the people. Never irand, are sucking the lifeblood of the people. Never have the lust for power and spoils, the spirit of violence and the reckiess hostility of a party toward pepular institutions betrayed themselves more thoroughly than in this measure. If the people should give to the Republican party the power to pass this measure, then complaints would come too late when they should find the freedom of cactions ruthlessly destroyed. Forewarmed is forearmed. When a leading Republi-

can journal confesses that the only barrier against the Force bill is in the failure to elect a Republican President and a Republican House of Representatives the t unwary voter should recognize the extent of the danger that menaces free elections.

From the Courier-Journal. The act of 1871 is to the Force bill as a baby to a giant. Yet, even under this act, thousands of votera have been disfranchised, and many others treated with the most wanton disrespect and insolence by men who were in no wise responsible to the people whom they oppressed and insuited. The people of the country ould learn from this experience the need of keeping the control of elections in the hands of their own off ers, responsible to them, instead of turning it over to the agents of the central Government, appointed by nen bolding office for life.

From the Kuners City Times, Pepublicanism would rather have negro domination than the present condition. If it would conquer the South with a Force bill, it would conquer every Demoratio State with its supervisors and marchals where ever it could. If it would prefer negro domination, it would prefer any sort of Republican domination to present conditions where conditions are Democratic. The Force bill is aire.

From the Lockport Daily Sen. The question whether the Government shall be revolutionized and male an armed conspiracy for the refention of pulperatio power is of far deeper signifirance than any question, however important, of tariff schedules. The crying wrongs of the workingman and the farmer could nover be remedied, once let the Force bill go into effect. And that is the reason why many good citizens, who do not wholly agree with the Chi-

From the Torin City, N. C. Party Sentiari.
The great Democratic victories in Arkansas, Florida,
and Georgia are evidences of the sagacity of Tue Sus n forcing the Force bill issue to the front. From the Kentuchianstillian

cago platform on the tariff question, will vote for Gro

ver Cleveland

In an account of the Democratic Club meeting in Cyn-thiana, Ky. Major Morey, who voted for Harrison in 1888, Is thus reported: "Major A. J. Morey, who was called upon to speak, took the stand and made a good speech advocating states rights and denounced the Ferce bill in very forcible language. The Major was cheered often, and he handled the would-be supervisions under the Force bill without gloves. He is for tariff for revenue only."

As It Looks to Republicans in the South, To the Epiton or The Sen-Sir . Soon after you inded the keynote of the national campaign upon the Force bill issue, I wrote to a friend in Mississippi whom I know to be an impartial and honest man, who has for years been a Kepublican, but who has been living in the bouth for the past two years, to write me the truth as to the situation in Mississippi. He is Mr. G. F. Maxwell of Ellisville. In his letter to me be says:
"There is no doubt the electoral vote will be for
Cleveland and Stevenson. I think the Republican vote would be much larger if it were not for the Force bill All white voters of both parties seem to dread the Force bill. The Southern people have a horror of it. They well know what it means. They all tell me it means negrorule in the routh. They have seen that once and a burned child dreads the fire."

Derkert, Oct. 13. W. H. H. Russell.

To the Entron or The Sun-Sir. Your "Force Bill" lasue has harmonized the South. Without it we would have gotten West Virginia, Georgia and Tennerson, hope Uncle Grover appreciates your work. REPUBLICAN.

A Prognostication.

From the Ourier-Journal. The Courses-Journal's correspondent in New York yes terday give the estimated majorities as made by sanguine isemocrats around New York headquarters. There has never been a time when the basis for eath mating votes was as uncertain as now. There is not one, but many, unknown elements which must make any one hesitate at any positive statement concerning the vote four weeks hence.

In the States where elections have been held, the ur mis akable drift of afairs is toward the Democratio party. In Democratic States the third party has disappeared as a political factor in the national contest. If we may take Maine and Vermont as indicating the situation in New England, we may be reasonably cer-

tain of Connecticut. As to Massachusetts it is well to remember that though, on Stafe issues, the Democrats have two nota-ble victories, Mr. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was 32,037, against 24,372 for Blaine in 1884. It is true the secret ballot counts for something in

favor of the Democrata in every Republican State, but on the other hand the Mckinley bill has enlarged for the Massachusells manufacturers the area of possible depredations, and this increase of subsidy will silence many unensy consciences. Massachusetts may, at the

but it is not prebable.

The interest centres in New York for both parties Indiana is reasonably sale for the Democrats. There is about as much chance to lose Indiana as there is to win Massachusetts.

The Republicans, carrying New York, may do withou ndiana. Democrats must carry both.
In New York the situation has greatly changed for the better for Democrats during the past few weeks.

The Beck All Cleur.

From the Albany Argus. The Democratic State Committee yesterday endorse the Republican nomination of the Hon. Charle Andrews for Chief Judge. Two years ago the Republi an State Committee endorsed the Democratic number tion of Robert Earl for Judge of the court. In 1884 Judge Rapalio (Dom.) and Judge Andrews (Rep.) wer ominated by both parties. The party precedent for the step that has been taken is thus ample The nomination of Judge Andrews by both parties

clears the campaign of any subordinate State issues and enables each party to conduct its canvass solely with a view to the national issues involved.

Vietims of a Bunco Scheme,

From the Boston Journal.

The reason for the entire subsidence of interest in the New York World's campaign fund for the "education of the Northwest" is now apparent in the discovery which has been made that the fund was to be utilized in dis-tributing the World broadcast over that region. It was sublime confidence game, in which guileless editors

The Ushers' Blde of the Celebration. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sec. In regard to item in yes terday's lisue regarding dishenest ushers at Madison square stand. I wish to say that the majority acted honestly, and I therefore wish that they be cleared of all blame, which lies with Mesers, Thomason & Bull. As far as most of us can understand, this firm contracted to furnish unders at \$5', each man each performance. Some understand this firm conformance the balance were paid as follows: For Montract the balance were paid as follows: For Montract and Sollows & M. \$11, the stay, 6.7, M. to 2.4. M. Each and 30.9 M. \$11, the stay, 6.7, M. to 2.4. M. Thursday, \$2.5d. The usders did not know that this was all they would get until they appeared on duly. All were disappointed. A few went away and a few fried to make up the difference on the public. One I know of wild coupons to speculators, for which he received in all \$10. However, as I before said, the majority acted in a straightforward manner. The ushers were to be paid off this atternoon at Mallana Square Garden, but since this truthe Mesers, Thompson & Rull have chained the place to lour's salon, corner Thirty-eighth street and Broadway. Hoping this may lead the public to have more faith in usuers, I remain, New Yone, Oct. 15. all blams, which lies with Mesers, Thompson & Bull

To rus Epiton or Tax Sux-Sir : The members of th orce are very grateful for receiving the thanks and praise of our Superintendent, the drat policeman of the world, for the manner in which we handled the enormous lot of people tentirely due to his good management) during the Columbian resibration. The rank and his of this department, as well as the citizens of this great city, have experienced the wisdom of his control from the dirst day he assumed command of the force.

A l'oliceman's Grievance.

cantrol from his miss us; as a second of the force.

We have a slight grisvance to which we would call his attention, believing that it will have the desired affect. It is in relation to getting our night off every twentieth night, as the rules allow. Some precinc commanders make rules to suit themselves regarding nights off at the expense of yours. The Parmolags, New Yors, Oct. 14.

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a cold, many of the minor and not a few of the more serious its of life would be aveided. But since it is idle to hope for so hanny an assemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jeyne's Expectorant is a sure curative for coughs and cold, sathma and brouchitts.—de.

WERE THE GILBERT ISLANDERS SOLD?

A Reporter's Experience on Board the Alleged Slave Steamer Monteerrat. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 .- A long story is published in the Eraminer this morning of the cruise of the steamer Montserrat, which arrived here on Thursday last from San José de Gustomala, after having lauded in Gustomalan ports 338 natives of the Gilbert Islands, who were delivered to plantation owners of Central America, where they are to work under contract for five years. The Examiner says that its story was written by a reporter of that paper who left on the Montserrat in April

last in guise of a sailor. The story declares that the Montserrat was a slave ship; that the natives were sold in Guatemala for \$100 a head, the amount being taken in guise of "passage money." It says that the steamer visited a number of places in that the steamer visited a number of places in the Gilbert group, and that very questionable methods were resorted to to get natives aboard. In a number of cases boys were in-duced to go aboard the steamer and were frightened into signing a contract, and then their parents and other rejetives, not being willing to part with them, would go aboard also. A number of old and decrepit men and women and young children were among those secured.

women and young children were among those secured.

Upon the arrival at Guatemala, the account states, some of the plantation owners demurred at paying for the holpless persons, and these victims were presented to them in consideration of payment for the more ablebodied ones.

The manager of the expedition and W. H. Ferguson, who was also connected with another slave-trade ship, the lil-failed Tahiti, which sank with 400 Gilbert Islanders abourd. The report adds that during the visit of the Montserrat to the islands Ferguson deceived the islanders as to the fate of their countrymen on the Tahiti, and told them they were safely landed in Mexico and were enjoying great crosperity. The story also says that of the 400 islanders who were taken to Guatemala two years ago, under the same condition to work on plantations, there are only 190 alive now, the others having auccumbed to fever and other diseases.

THE PAPAL LEGATE TO CHICAGO. Mgr. Satolil Makes a Formal Visit to the

Secre ary of State. WARHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Monsignor Satolli. the Legate designated by Pope Leo to attend the dedication of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago next week, paid a formal visit to the Secretary of State to-day, and delivered to him the answer of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, to Secretary Foster's letter inviting the Vatican to contribute from its collection of Columbus relies and documents for the Chicago Exposition. The Legate was accompanied by Bishop Keane, the rector of the Catholic University in this city; the Rev. Dr

O'Connell, rector of the American College in Rome, and the Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, one of the professors of the Catholic University. After the delivery of the letter, a pleasant exchange of civilities followed. The Papal Secretary of State. Cardinal Rampolla, was the colleague of Secretary Foster when the latter was Minister to Spain, and Archbishop Satolic brought personal messages from the Cardinal, in addition to the highesentiments of admiration and esteem for the American Government and people communicated by him.

American Government and people communicated by him.

At the conclusion of these formalities the four churchmen went over to the White House and saw Secretary Halford, to whom they expressed their regret at the serious condition of Mrs. Harrison's health, and left a message of sympathy for the President. Mr. Halford told them that the President asked to be excused from an interview on account of Mrs. Harrison's condition.

Mgr. Satolli and Dr. O'Connell went back to Baltimore to-day, to remain as the guests of Cardinal Gibbons until Tuesday, when they will leave for Chicago in a special car to attend the dedication ceremonies on the 21st last. From Chicago they will so westward,

tend the dedication ceremonies on the 21st inst. From Chicago they will go westward, possibly as far as the Pacific coast, and, re-turning eastward, they will spend three months at the Catholic University.

DIMOCRATIC POSSIBILITIES.

The Chance of ? weeping the Country. From the Atlanta Constitution. If the Democratic party is successful in the election

of Mr. Cleveland in November, and the Constitution in confident it will be, it is by no means improbable that we shall have complete control of the Government. There is no doubt about another Democratic House The Senate is now composed of forty-seven Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats, and two Farmers' Alliance men. The latter are Kyle of South Dakota and Peffer of Kansas. On questions of tariff and fluance they vote with the Democrats, and on all questions are

ore strongly inclined toward Democratic than Republican ideas. Thus the Republicans have six majority. Should the Democrats hold the Senators they now have and elect three additional, the Senato will be equally divided and the Vice-President will have the decisive vote. In the event of Adiat Stevenson's election that would give the Democrats the Senate. But it is not by any means improbable that the Democrats will gain four Senators.

Twenty-nine senators are to be chosen by the Legislatures elected on the 6th of November. Of these eleven are now Democrate and eighteen Republicans. There Atlantic men were celebrating the discovery is no probability of the Democrats toe ng any, while it rom four to six. The three that would seem certain

which would make the Senate Democratic by two ma

are from New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In New York Senator Histock's term expires on the 6th of March. The last Legislature was Democratic, and all the indications are now decidedly favorable to he next being Democratic. In Michigan a successor to Senator Stockbridge is to be chosen by the next Legislature elected on the 8th of November. The pres-ent Legislature of Michigan on joint ballot has a Democratic insjority of thirty, and the prospects for an equally large majority next time are good. In Wisco thirty-five majority. The majority in the next should be equally as large. So much for these that seem car-tain. These three would make the Senate a tie. Montana electa a Senator, whose term commences on

the 4th of March, to succeed Senator Sanders. The Legislature of Montana on joint ballot has but one Re-publican majority, with the indications favorable to a Democratic majority in that to be elected on the 8th of

The Democrats also have excellent chances of and cess in Minnesota and Washington. On joint ballot the Democrats new bare an equal number of votes in the Minnesota Legislature with the Republicans. The Alliance members hold the balance of power. On for ballot it slands: Democratic, 68; Republicans, 68; Al-nance, 32. By a combination it is probable that the Democrats will name the successor of Senator Davis n Washington the Democrats are claiming the State, and it is not improbable they will get the Legislature.

Thus it will be seen that the chances of the Demecrats controlling both Houses of Congress and electing a President are decidedly good.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A Baptist church in England, in order to induce cy elists to visit it, has provided a safe shelter for big cies. Others have set spart a "cycliats' pow."

The French Rowing Club, whose crew lately beat the craw of the London Rowing Club on the Seine, has only about two hundred members against the two thousand

Londoners.

The golf championship this year, conducted by the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, was won by an amateur, Mr. Hitton, another amatuer, Mr. Hall, ing second. All prominent professionals but one We learn now that the famous jubilee shot fired from

a 22-ton gun in Queen Victoria's jubilee year, to ascer tain how far a shot could be carried, remained in the air did seconds, and the highest point reached in its flight of twelve miles was 17,6%) feet Herr Liebknecht, before leaving the Socialist con

gress in Marseilles, said that perhaps, after all, he would not demand the suppression of maintidual prop erty that was the result of intor; the ownership of the neans and instruments of labor should be in commo Two or three years ago the town of Perpagnan elected a Socialist Town Council, pickged to exert public work shops and make all sorts of innovations for the advan tage of the poor. The result is that the council has yet the municipal finances in o a terrible condition and has been turned out to give pine to a new council. whose first act was to raise 5500 0) france to meet the

The Socialist municipality of St. Denis celebrated the centenary of the republic with the strongest protest possible against the Church. I pon the 22d of September the Mayor publicly haptized nine babies, saying that the parents "wishing for the present and for the future to free their chi dren from the guardian ship of the Church, have renounced the religious cere mony." The godparents signed the register and prom-ised to bring up the children "in the love of labor and liberty and the santiment of fraternity necessary to make them good citizens and fervent republicans."

Cholera in Europe has been so inconvenient that tourist comes bome to England with this song:

I've been steamed at frontier stations In a mauner far from fit, I've had meetly to autmit; Of decoctions alcoholic And of sulphur's fumes I reek; I've been sprinkled with carbelle Twenty times within a week.

lest Line to Buffalo-New York Contral.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

It may be an ungracious thing to say, but it is nevertheless true, that New York as a whole is glad that the Columbus colebration is over. The city has done her duty, and done it admirably well. The discoverer of the Western continent has been laviably honored with memorial tributes, and perha, s the best feature of the whole celebration has been the unanimity with which all classes, degrees, and professions have joined in it. After four hundred years of apparent forgetfulness gratitude has shown itself by every possible gioringation that the imagination of man count concive or his ingenuity devise to do honor to the adventurous Genoese who stumbled upon the Western hemisphere in his effort to find a new pathway to Asla. Since the Centennial celebration of 1880 we have had nothing like it, but it is desirable that a still longer interval should clapse before we have another Even this great country can hardly grow fast enough to make any appreciable difference for the better between military and nava: 415plays occurring so near together.

With the exception of the Naval Reserva which made a most creditable and interesting show, both by land and water, there was not ing in the Columbus processions that we had not seen at the Ceptennial. Indeed, the naval parade was altogether inferior to that of three and a half years ago, when ten men-of-war were drawn up in New York Bay, against one steel cruiser, one or two old war ships, and the same number of torpedo boats on the recent occasion. The fleet of pleasure craft, with their flags, pennants, and streamers. filled the eye with color; the autumn day, with its soh, misty light, gave an atmosphere of mysterious beauty to the moving vessels, imparting a phantom-like look to the more distant, and softening the glare of those that were near at hand; the yachts, with their tasteful adornments, spoke eloquently of the triumphs of the higher civilization, while that marvel of scientific discovery, the Cushing, darted in and out like a streak of lightning under the bows and sterns of boats that could have crushed her with one revolution of their engines. All this made a most picturesque marine display, but the navy of this New World, which is growing so rapidly year by year, was not in it, nor was its merchant service represented.

Society came nobly to the front in all the arrangements, both by flood and field, and a large contingent of club men worked like navvies for the success of the celebration The perfect order that prevailed among the flotilia of vessels in the bay, and the precision with which they were kept in line and engineered out of all possible risk of accident by collision, was mainly due to Mr. S. Nicholson Kane and Mr. Harry Cram, whose labors began many weeks ago, and who deserve warm congratulations for their success. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a large party of friends on the Nourmahal, as had also Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan on the Corsair, while the Sagamore excited no end of admiring comment for the beauty of her lines and the picturesqueness of her decorations. The Conqueror, Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's well-named English beauty, carried her owner and a party of men, and there were several other dainty craft whose sole business it seemed to be to be admired.

In the day procession the liberality of rich men and their interest in the occasion was shown by the number of free stands that they erected, thus bringing poorer and harder working people into touch with their more prosperous brethren. Mr. Lispenard Stewart personally superintended the placing of hundreds of poor children on the stand erected at the Fifth avenue and Washington square by his aunt, Miss Rhinelander, while on the opposite corner ex-Mayor Cooper's house displayed a most artistic arrangement of orange and red, where a concourse of female students from Cooper Union were accommodated on a stand running the length and breadth of the house and grounds.

Some very pretty society girls were to be seen on the outside of Mrs. Heyward Cut-ting's Fifth avenue residence. The interior was burnt last year, but Mrs. Cutting had arranged seats in the front for a number of guests. By the way, Mrs. Cutting's plans for spending the winter with her son-in-law, M. e Vrière, in Washington have been recently changed in consequence of his appointment to a distant diplomatic post. She will therefore spend the winter with her mother, Mrs.

Mason, in New York. It was a curious coincidence connected with this celebration that the funeral of Tennyson. the sweet singer of England, whose death two continents mourn, was going on in Westminster's historic abbey on the very day, and even at the very hour, when on this side of the of the country where his genius has been so fully acknowledged and his poetry as

read and appreciated as it is in his own home. That we are not done with Columbus yet is a melancholy reflection for those who are already weary of his name. This week will see the curtain rise upon Chicago's spectacular share in the great display. A vast concourse of people with great companies of troops will turn their faces west ward to witness the decoration of the superb buildings that have been erected for the World's Fair. Vice-President Morton and several Cabinet Ministers start on Tuesday to preside over the opening ceremonies and to be present at the ball. Unfortunately, Mrs. Morton's health is not strong enough to admit of her incurring the fatigue and excitement of the trip. but the Vice-President's daughter Miss Edith Morton, will accompany him, and there will be one or two other ladies of the party. Mr. George B. Post, the architect of some of the finest buildings in the World's Fair group, will also go on by special train, Mrs. Post and several members of his family accompanying him. How far all these plans may be controlled or interrupted by the death that now threatens the Executive Mausien at Washington no one can tell, but the heart of the nation must throb in sympathy with its chief ruler, who is living in the valley of the shadow of death while drums are benting, trumpets sounding, and colors flying for a

great national celebration. A sadder funeral train than the one assem bled yesterday in Grace Church to pay the last tribute of affection and respect to the memory of Charley Cottenet has not been seen there since the death of Samuel Sands and Griswo d Lorillard. Many of the same young fellows. the cream of the club and hunting sets, who were present on the two previous occasions, were to be seen in the old church yesterday. Fortunately, a fatal accident is unusual in the hunting field, or such an occurrence would prove a serious check upon the sport, but as ong as harbed wire isstrung along the tops of fences just so long will men hunt at the risk of their lives. If disgusted farmers are responsible for the wire, they should be required to put up warning notices of it. Long Islanders ave certainly not distinguished themselves this autumn as philanthropists, as the exceience of the Normannia's passengers at I are

Island can testify. A serious rivalry is said to exist between the Frand Duchess Pierre of Russia, who is counted the most perfectly dressed wanted at he Czarina's court, and Mme. Sarah fiernhardt. They both patronize the same Parisian modiste, who, by the way, is not the immortal Worth. The divine Sarah has recently had a magnificent Byzantine g wu constructed of royal purple velvet, with enermous blue velvet sleeves. A broad hand em-broidered with gold, silver, and precious stones encircles the neck, and similar hands. absolutely refulgent with jewels, run from the neck to the feet, where they are met by a much broader trimming of the same kind. inished with a narrow edging of salle. A belt of amethysts and diamonds, wern low down on the hips, and jeweded epathets on the shoulders complete this gorgeous costume, which so excited the envisits rage of the Grand Duchess that she sent tack a case of gowns just received from her Paristan nodiste, with a message to the effect that, until he could make her something handsomer than he had yet devised for Mma. Bernhardt, she would not employ him.